







26 JUN 1946

SESSION



1941-1942

# PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS

of the  
Belfast Natural History  
and Philosophical Society

SECOND SERIES

Vol. 2. Part II.

PRICE

TWO SHILLINGS







# PROCEEDINGS and REPORTS

of the

BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY  
AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY



Second Series :     Volume 2, part II.

SESSION               -               -               1941-1942.

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EDITED BY ARTHUR DEANE,  
HON. SECRETARY.

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BELFAST :  
PRINTED BY THE NORTHERN WHIG, LTD., BRIDGE STREET.

1943

# BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1821.]

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## CONSTITUTION.

The membership of the Society consists of Shareholders, Annual Subscribers and Honorary Members.

Shareholders holding more than two shares are not liable for an annual subscription, but shareholders of two shares pay an annual subscription of five shillings, and holders of one pay ten shillings.

In 1914 a new class of membership was created including persons of either sex, to be elected under the bye-laws of the Society, and admitted by the Council on payment of ten shillings per annum. Such members have all the privileges of the Society, and take part in any business of the Society not affecting the ownership of the property. In 1917 an Archaeological Section was founded. Persons wishing to join the Section must be members of the Society and pay an additional minimum subscription of five shillings per annum.

A general meeting of Shareholders and Members is held annually to receive the Report of the Council and the Statement of Accounts for the preceding year ending 31st October, to elect members of Council, to replace those retiring by rotation or for other reasons and to transact any other business incidental to an Annual Meeting.

The Council elect from among their own number the President and other officers of the Society.

Each member has the right of personal attendance at the ordinary lectures of the Society, and the privilege of introducing two friends for admission to such.

Any further information required may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary,\* at 7 College Square North, Belfast.



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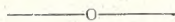
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# BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

.....  
*Founded 5th June, 1821.*  
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To be filled  
 up by the  
 Candidate

Name, etc. ....  
 [Please write name in full.]  
 Description .....  
 Residence .....  
 .....

..... being desirous of becoming a Member  
 of the Society, I, the undersigned Member, recommend.....as a suitable  
 candidate for election.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

Signature of  
 Member } .....

[Candidates must be known to the Member signing this form.]

[All applications are subject to the approval of the Council.]

Received ..... Elected by }  
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I desire to join the Archaeological Section.

Signature }  
           of    }  
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This form, when filled in, should be addressed to the

HON. SECRETARY,  
 B. N. H. & P. SOCIETY,  
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*January 31st, 1942.*

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DR. S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., President, in the Chair.

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“ WATCHING AND PHOTOGRAPHING BADGERS.”

T. O. RUTTLEDGE, A.R.P.S.

[No Abstract.]

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*February 14th, 1942.*

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“ VISIT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY,  
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST.”

PROF. HENRY BARCROFT, M.A., M.D.

[No Abstract.]

March 14th, 1942.

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

S. W. ALLWORTHY, M.A., M.D.

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“SOME NOTABLE FRIENDSHIPS.”

I have chosen as my subject “some notable friendships” between a well-known philosopher, a distinguished English statesman, two illustrious Irishmen and others who lived during the times in which the Royal Society of London came into existence.

The Royal Society arose out of a small club formed about 1645 of “divers worthy persons, inquisitive into Natural Philosophy and particularly of what was called the New Philosophy, or Experimental Philosophy, which met weekly in London for the discussion of philosophical inquiries.”

\*\*A Charter of Incorporation was granted to it by *King Charles the Second*, which passed the Great Seal on the 15th July, 1662. The King was pleased to become a member and declared himself to be the Founder and Patron of the Society and, as a further mark of the royal favour, a mace “of the same fashion and bigness as those carried before His Majesty” was presented, to be borne before the President on meeting days. This mace is still in constant use.

Those times, I think, have a very important practical bearing upon our own. Strangely dissimilar as they are in their outward aspect—in one point, and perhaps in their most characteristic point—they are strikingly similar to ours. They were like our own—times of almost universal controversy—times of controversy, social, political and religious—times in which everything in its turn was questioned, and everything in its turn defended; times in which, through doubt and difficulty and danger, men were working their painful way to the discovery and possession of great truths, which they have bequeathed to us: just as now, in these times of doubt and difficulty and danger even to our lives, we are working our way to the possession of truths for those who may come after us.

The interest in reading philosophical or scientific works, to my mind, is considerably increased when one has some acquaintance with the intimacy and correspondence of those who were responsible for them.

*John Locke*, who may be regarded as the founder of modern psychology and of English empirical thought, was born in 1632 and is memorable not only for his services to speculation, but for the example of a genuinely philosophic life entirely devoted to truth and good. A character in which personal sweetness, simplicity and charm were combined with strenuous, disinterested and fearless devotion to the State.

Locke's clarion call was—absolute liberty, just and true liberty, equal and impartial liberty. This valuable inheritance is a contrast to the Nazi's interpretation of “total war” which involves the suppression of Universities and intellectual centres, the abolition of free thought and research, and the concentration of intellectual effort on destructive ends.





*Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.*



*William Molyneux, LL.D., F.R.S., M.P.Ir.*



*John Locke, F.R.S., M.B.*



*The Honorable Robert Boyle, F.R.S.*



*Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of  
Shaftesbury, F.R.S.*





After the usual training at home he was six years at Westminster School, where he had among his fellows Dryden and South. In 1653 he entered Christ's Church College, Oxford, and graduated in 1656. His bent was to philosophy and, like Hobbes, and indeed many of the younger thinkers of his own day, he turned aside from scholastic philosophy then paramount at Oxford. He formed a life-long friendship with the Honourable Robert Boyle, who was an earnest advocate of experimental methods and one of the founders of the Royal Society. He was the most prominent man of science of his day, who in many branches of investigation opened out paths that have led to the modern development of Chemistry and Physics. The law of the compressibility of gases is still known as "Boyle's Law."

The effigy of the Honourable Robert Boyle at the age of 4 years, amongst those of other members of the family, is in a sumptuous tomb of black marble and alabaster in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, which was erected by his father, Robert Boyle, first Earl of Cork, in 1631 in memory of his second wife and this is the the only memorial of a man of science in the Cathedral.

Locke welcomed the Restoration. Being of a disposition both metaphysical and religious, he was at first attracted to theology, but later developed a taste for experiment in nature and the study of chemistry, attending the lectures of Peter Stahl, who was brought to Oxford by Boyle in 1659. From chemistry he turned to the study of medicine and obtained his Bachelor of Medicine degree. For a short period he engaged in medical practice. Sydenham was his friend and supporter.

In the year 1667 Lord Ashley Cooper, who afterwards became the First Earl of Shaftesbury, the brilliant statesman of Charles the Second's reign, was nominated one of the Commissioners by the two Houses of Parliament to invite King Charles to return and take possession of the Government. On his way to Breda in Holland, where the Royal Declaration had been signed, his carriage was overturned and he received a wound between his ribs, from the effects of which he suffered for many years in more senses than one.

This injury led Lord Ashley to seek the medical services and care of John Locke; whom he had met at Oxford, and Locke performed an operation on him for "internal abscess," keeping the wound open with a silver tube. This association resulted in a remarkable and lasting friendship, so much so that Shaftesbury desired Locke to look upon his house in London as thereafter his home.

Locke soon after went from Oxford to Exeter House in the Strand where he lived with the famous English statesman for some 14 years and became Secretary to the Board of Trade under him.

*Shaftesbury:* Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl, was Member of Parliament for Tewkesbury (1640) and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He joined the Parliamentary Party in 1644 and was repeatedly appointed one of the Protector's Council of State and was a member of his last parliament. He was also a member of that convened by Richard Cromwell in 1650. He took an active part in the Restoration and was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. He became a member of the Cabal Ministry in 1670, and Lord Chancellor in 1672, but was dismissed in 1673. He later joined the Opposition and for a time was confined in the Tower. As President of the Council he carried through the Habeas Corpus Act. Over the proposed suspending the executing of the Penal Laws he had a rather vigorous controversy with his friend John Locke.

Political difficulties having arisen, Locke retired for a few years to France, where he found the necessary time for completing the work which was the chief enterprise of his life and which was published in 1690. "The Essay Concerning Human Understanding," for the copyright of which he received the small sum of £30. His object was not so much to discover objective truth as to discover the means of knowing truth. It is, as he says, "to inquire into the original certainty and extent of human knowledge." He himself clearly distinguishes psychology from physics and metaphysics. "I shall not," he says, "at present meddle with the physical consideration of the mind, or trouble myself to examine wherein its essence consisteth. It shall suffice my present purpose to consider the discerning faculties of man as they are employed about the objects which they have to do with." Locke saw in experience the measure of human knowledge of the realities amidst which man finds himself. "Let us say," he says, "suppose the mind to be white paper, without any ideas, whence has it all the materials of reason and knowledge? To this I answer in one word from experience."

The critical analysis of our knowledge instituted by Locke was elaborated by Emanuel Kant of Königsberg in his "Critique of Pure Reason" in 1761, and it is interesting to note that he received £30 for it ninety-one years after Locke obtained an exactly similar amount for his Essay.

In this Kant made the first deliberate attempt to attack the problem of epistemology, the science or theory of knowledge, and, since it is an indispensable criterion or critic of all assertions whatsoever, the distinctive life-work of Kant is known as the "Critical Philosophy."

In 1679 Locke returned to London and rejoined Shaftesbury's household, now at Thanet House in Aldersgate Street. Owing, however, to Locke's relations with Lord Shaftesbury he was unjustly suspected of treason and, both being obnoxious to the existing Government, became exiles in Holland, where, two months after his arrival, Shaftesbury died on the 21st January, 1683.

It is interesting to recall that the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury was the great English Philanthropist, who had the Factory Acts amended and effected a complete reform of the Lunacy Acts. The 9th Earl, whose mother was Harriet, the only daughter of the 7th Earl of Donegall, was the Lord Mayor of Belfast in the year 1907.

On the accession of James the Second, William Penn of Pennsylvania, the Quaker, who was the friend of Locke, had nearly obtained from the King a pardon for him; but Locke, thinking his offences against the State to be only imaginary, refused it, and preferred his exile and the *otium cum dignitate* in retirement.

Locke, however, continued to reside in Leyden where he became acquainted with the famous Molyneux brothers, William and Thomas, members of a very talented family of philanthropists and scholars. This acquaintance ripened into a very close friendship indeed, and, as far as I can gather, the friendship began about the year 1684. The first actual proof of it occurs in a letter addressed by Locke from Utrecht, in Holland, under date, December 22nd, 1684, to Dr. Thomas Molyneux, who was then residing at Leyden, in the same country. The letter says: "I often wish myself back with you at Leyden, having not passed any of my time at this side so pleasantly as there." Locke had mislaid some



of his papers when at Leyden and asks Molyneux to retrieve them and expresses the hope that his letter may be a provocation to Molyneux to ask further favours of him.

Locke's philosophical tendencies appear in his denunciation of the futility of scholastic discussion in medicine and his original profession seems to have lost some attraction for him. He expatiates on what he regards as the ideal doctor, "Nicely to observe the history of diseases in all their changes and circumstances is a work of time, accurateness, and judgement. Let the physician beware of subtilty and dispute of words, for, methinks, that in the learned world wit and invention has much the preference to truth. We cannot have any certainty of the tools which nature uses, or the ways she works by; so that there is nothing left for a physician but to observe well, and he that is this way most sagacious will, I imagine, make the best physician."

By a letter dated 15th March, 1703, it appears that Locke sent Sir Hans Sloan his Register for the year 1692 and which was printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. The manuscript is preserved and was perhaps the first of numerous Registers of the weather kept by him. Possibly he had an instinctive cause for making choice of this branch of natural philosophy owing to the particular infirmity of his constitution which was asthma.

*Sir Hans Sloan* was born in Killyleagh, Co. Down, in 1660. He was President of the College of Physicians and followed Sir Isaac Newton as President of the Royal Society for fourteen years, from November 30th, 1727, till November 30th, 1741. He was created a baronet by George the First, an honour to which no English physician had before attained. At his death in 1753 his valuable collection was offered to the State in accordance with the terms of his will, consisting of some 200 volumes of plants, 30,000 minerals and other specimens of great value in Natural History, with his library of 50,000 carefully selected volumes, including works of art, and 3,586 rare manuscripts. There are 24 papers by him in the *Philosophical Transactions*. This, with other collections added to it, became the foundation of the British Museum.

\*However, Locke's health was giving him anxiety and he determined to put himself for treatment in the hands of Dr. Thomas Molyneux.

In doing so he asserts that there is nothing he values so much as "ingenious knowing men," and for that reason he is pleased to consult Molyneux. As might be expected from a philosopher, Locke, in his correspondence with Molyneux, concerns himself not merely with a statement of his own symptoms, but wanders out into the wider fields of general medical theories. Apparently Molyneux had suggested that Locke's weakness of body was partly due to his strength of mind.

In writing under date 20th January, 1693, Locke says:—"Sir—I must acknowledge the care you take of my health in a way wherein you so kindly apply to my mind, and if I could persuade myself that my weak constitution was owing to that strength of mind you ascribe to me, I should find, if not a remedie, yet a great relief against the infirmities of my body. I perfectly agree with you concerning general medical theories, that they are for the most part but a sort of waking dreams with which men have warmed their own heads. I perceive that it is easier for men to build castles in the air of their own than to survey well those that are already standing."

*William Molyneux*, the senior of the two brothers, was born in 1656. He graduated in 1674 and afterwards took the degree of LL.D. in the University of Dublin.

In 1684 he was appointed Surveyor of Works in Ireland and during the years 1692-98 he represented his University in the Irish Parliament. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and was distinguished as an astronomer and philosopher. He was also the author of many important philosophical and scientific treatises, and at one time carried on a controversy with Hobbes, but now perhaps he is best remembered in connection with a powerful pamphlet entitled "Case of Irelands being bound by Acts of Parliament made in England," so admirable an argument for self-government that it was condemned by the English House of Commons.

Through his influence Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding was introduced into the curriculum of Trinity College by Provost Ashe immediately on its appearance, and it still retains its place as an admirable prolegomenon to the philosophical works of to-day.

Before the advent of Berkley, William Molyneux was one of the best metaphysicians produced by Trinity College. He was a naturalist and a man of varied scientific accomplishments. In one paper he describes the dissection of a malefactor whose body was procured by Dr. Dunn, afterwards Sir Patrick Dunn. "The dissection lasted a week and during the conversion of the osseous remains into a skeleton," he says, "the Chirurgeons and Physicians present spoke at random as the parts presented themselves."

So early as the year 1684 William Molyneux founded the Dublin Philosophical Society agreeably (as he says) to the design of the Royal Society in London. Sir William Petty, who became President, was one of the original members of the Royal Society and a member of its first council. He surveyed the whole of Ireland producing the most exact map of the kind that at that time had ever been constructed. This map was known as the Down survey as it was, to be surveyed, down on a map. The Civil survey consisted of lists of lands only, with their extent and value. Petty was singularly versatile and ingenious, who after his mathematical and anatomical studies turned his mechanical genius to the invention of various contrivances such as a double-keeled vessel and a wheel to ride upon. He is, however, most widely known as one of the founders and exponents of Political economy. William Molyneux was secretary of the society. Provost Marsh, who became Archbishop of Armagh and who founded and endowed the famous library in Dublin which bears his name, St. George Ashe, with some of the Fellows of Trinity College, and men of like tastes, were members, and meetings were inaugurated for scientific discussions which were afterwards conveyed to the London Society and published.

There is a full account of this Society in Sir John Gilbert's History of Dublin, Vol. II, p. 173. and in the appendix ii of the same volume there is a list of the papers read before it.

Owing to the very disturbed state of the country the meetings were suspended in 1688, but another society came into existence about 1706, of which Samuel Molyneux, son of William Molyneux, was secretary, and is frequently mentioned in the familiar letters of Locke and Molyneux. Of this society George Berkley, Bishop of Cloyne (Metaphysician and Philanthropist), was a member. The good Berkley, as Kant called him, was educated at Kilkenny School where Swift, his confidential friend, had also been educated. Swift wrote "He is an absolute philosopher" and Pope ascribed to him every virtue under heaven. Other societies such as the Palaeosophers and Neosophers also made their appearance, of which the Rev. W. Hamilton, D.D., F.T.C.D., was a member. He wrote

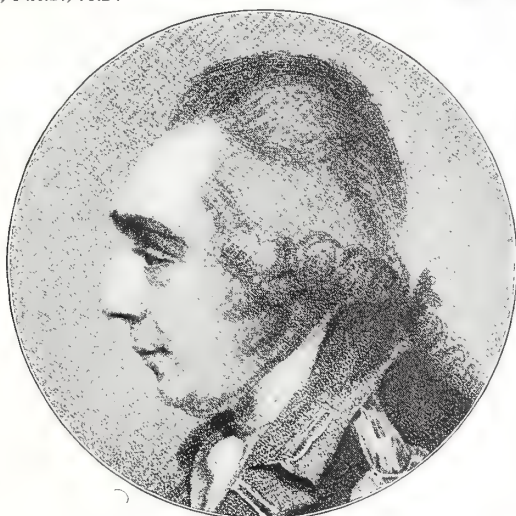




*Sir William Petty, Knt., F.R.S., M.D.*



*Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., F.R.S., M.D.*



*James Caulfeild, First Earl of Charlemont*



*George Berkeley, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne.*



*Sir Isaac Newton, Knt., F.R.S.*





" Letters concerning the Northern coast of the County of Antrim " with his opinion concerning the origin of the Giant's Causeway and the production of basaltic strata. (He was assassinated by an armed banditta at Sharon, Co. Donegal, on the 2nd March, 1797). These with a number of gentlemen in the year 1782, principally members of the University, associated together and revived the functions and aims of the old society, so that in the year 1785 a Royal letter under Privy Seal was issued, incorporating The Royal Irish Academy, and a Charter was enrolled in January, 1786.

The preamble of the Act states: " That Ireland was in ancient times conspicuous for her schools and seminaries of learning and produced many persons eminent in every branch of science, and that lately several persons in the City of Dublin had met together for their mutual improvement in these studies to which every encouragement should be given everywhere, especially in Ireland."

*Lord Charlemont*, at whose house the Academy held its early meetings, was the first President. The next house of the Academy was Navigation House in Grafton Street and in 1852 they removed to the beautiful premises in Dawson Street, Northland House, now Academy House, which is still their home.

In 1821, just 35 years after the foundation of The Royal Irish Academy, The Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society was established, the history of which is recorded in the excellent Centenary Volume of the Society.

On October 11th, 1698, William Molyneux died at the early age of 42. A few days later on Locke wrote a touching letter of sympathy to Dr. Thomas Molyneux, the bereaved brother.

" Sir," he writes, " Death has with violent hand snatched from you a dear brother, whatever inclination I may have to alleviate your sorrow, I have too great a share in the loss, and am too sensibly touched with it myself to be in a condition to discourse you on this subject or do anything but mingle in tears with yours. I have lost in your brother, not only an ingenious and learned acquaintance, but an intimate and sincere friend whom I truly loved. His worth and his friendship to me made him an inestimable treasure which I much regret the loss of, for the little remainder of my life, without any hopes of repairing it in any way."

Locke left Holland in 1688, and took up his residence in London, and eventually at Oates, near Laver, in Essex, in the house of Sir Francis Masham, where he died suddenly in 1704, in the 73rd year of his age, while Lady Masham was reading to him. He was buried in the Church of that village.

*Thomas Molyneux*, brother of William and second son of Samuel Molyneux and grandson of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster (Ulvester) King at Arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, entered the University of Dublin as a gentleman commoner at the early age of 15, where he spent about 7 years and obtained the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. Being fully aware of the great advantages that a medical man would acquire by a period of travel in other countries, and a course of study in some foreign colleges, he went to London, Oxford and Cambridge, where he became acquainted with *Sir Isaac Newton*, one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists the world has ever known. Dr. Molyneux then proceeded to Paris and other continental cities. During his absence the brothers kept up a regular correspondence and many of their interesting and informative letters are recorded in the unpublished memoirs of the Molyneux family by Sir Capel Molyneux and in Sir William Wilde's biography. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1686 and was

President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in 1702. In July, 1715, he was appointed State Physician by the recommendation of the Lords Justices, and in 1717 he was appointed Professor of Medicine by the Provost and Senior Fellows of the University. He was an enthusiastic naturalist and a keen observer of much study and research which is apparent in the great variety of interests he had and wrote about, contributing largely to the Royal Society and other scientific bodies. He was one of the foundation members of the Royal Dublin Society.

In the year 1726 "A Discourse concerning the Danish Mounts, Forts and Towers in Ireland" by Dr. Thomas Molyneux was first published in the third part of the Dublin edition of Dr. Gerard Boate's "Natural History of Ireland" and was printed by George Grierson at the "Two Bibles in Essex Street, Dublin," but the original manuscript bears date April 14, 1741. In Robert Lloyd Praeger's recent book, "A Populous Solitude," there is a comprehensive note on Dr. Gerard Boate and the original edition of his book, "Ireland's Natural History," published in London in 1652, in which Praeger remarks "that in view of the fact that the author had never laid eyes on Ireland when he wrote it, he made a very fair essay at describing it." The Dublin edition, however, is quite interesting and entertaining. Amongst Dr. Molyneux's writings are found such varied subjects as:—

The ancient lyre—Lough Neagh and fish found in it—The Giant's Causeway—Large horns of the so called Irish Elk frequently found underground suggesting that the great American Deer called Moose was formerly common in this Island—Scolopendra Marina, a remarkable marine animal, by Dr. Thomas Molyneux, communicated by Mr. Locke—Round Towers—Strange effects of Thunder and Lightning which happened at Mrs. Close's house, at New Forge, in the County of Down, on the 9th August, 1707, by Samuel Molyneux—Arbutus and London Pride in Ireland—The Irish Wolf Dog—Swarms of Insects—Aurora Borealis, etc. In this now rather scarce work there is a discourse on the dissection of a monstrous double cat, by Dr. Mullen, and read before the Dublin Society, also a letter from Mr. St. George Ashe, secretary of the Dublin Society, concerning a girl in Ireland who had several horns growing on her body.

Dr. Molyneux published a very interesting and striking account of the symptoms and progress of "An Epidemic of Coughs and Colds" in November, 1693, which is remarkable in that it could not be a better or more accurate description of our recent epidemics of influenza.

Besides his many other acquirements, he was a considerable collector of plants, and a botanist of some note in his day. In the year 1726 he contributed "An Appendix of observations made upon Plants to Dr. Caleb Threlkeld's Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum." He made a series of tours through Ireland about the year 1708, which he recorded in manuscript, notes and sketches. In his tour through Connaught in 1700 he describes the Abbey of Killconnel, where he saw "Lord Galway and other great men's heads, killed at Aughrim." He also gives his impressions of the town of Galway.

A Paper was read by Mr. W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A., on the 27th January, 1875, in the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, giving an account of Dr. Molyneux's tour to the North, in which he travelled by the coach road,



visiting most of the towns and villages en route, Drogheda, Dundalk, Castleblaney, Lisburn, the Giant's Causeway and Belfast, which he described as:—

“ A very handsome, thriving, well-peopled town; a great many new houses and good shops in't. The folks seemed all very busy and employed in trade, the people being for the most part merchants or employ'd under'em, in this seaport which stands, conveniently enough, at the very inner part of Carrickfergus. Thro' the town there runs a small rivulet, not much better than what they call the Glibb in Dublin, which, however, is of great use for bringing their goods to the Kea when the tide serves. Here we saw as dismal effects of another fire as that at Lisburn, which here, in the night, had lately burnt a house belonging to the Lord Donegall's family (whose town house this is) with the burning to death of Lady Jane, Lady Frances and Lady Henrietta Chichester, the three daughters of the third Earl of Donegall and sisters to the present Earl.”

“ Here,” he says, “ we saw a very good manufacture of earthen ware which comes nearest to Delft of any made in Ireland, and really is not much short of it. Tis very clean and pretty, and universally used in the north, and I think not so much owing to any peculiar happiness in their clay, but rather to the manner of heating and mixing it.”

In the year 1730 by a patent bearing date 30th July, Dr. Thomas Molyneux was created a baronet by the favour of Lord Carteret, then viceroy in Ireland, and this was the first occasion in which a medical baronet was ever created in Ireland.

A marble statue by L. F. Roubiliac of Sir Thomas Molyneux, which is considered to be one of the sculptor's finest works, was placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, in 1834. The inscription on which reads:—

In memory of  
Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart.,  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians  
M.D., F.R.S.,  
and Physician General of the Forces  
in Ireland  
Second son of Samuel Molyneux  
of Castle Dillon in the County  
of Armagh. Esquire  
by Margaret his wife  
daughter of William Dowdal  
of the County of Meath. Esquire.  
He was lineally descended from  
Sir Thomas Molyneux  
Knight Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer  
in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and was  
greatly distinguished in his generation  
by professional skill, varied  
learning and private worth.  
Born 14 April 1661.  
Died in the year 1733.

This memorial statue executed at the expense of his son  
The Right Honourable Sir Capel Molyneux; Bart. was placed  
in this Cathedral by his grandson Lieut. General Sir  
Thomas Molyneux, Bart. of Castle Dillon.

\*Sir William Wilde wrote of him:—"He was allowed by all the learned world who knew him, to be a man of uncommon skill and ability in his profession, well acquainted with several branches of polite literature, a good linguist, and a deeply-read classic scholar. He was forty years the leading physician in Ireland; and it was not without good reason that John Locke chose him as his friend and adviser."

*Note: The elaborate, curled wig, first worn by Louis XIII to cover baldness, was adopted as a distinctive feature of costume by Louis XIV and introduced into England under Charles II. The revolution abolished wigs.*

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\*Memoir Dublin University Magazine.

\*\*Record of the Royal Society.



## ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held in the Old Museum Buildings on Monday, 16th November, 1942, at 3.30 p.m. and among those present were Dr. S. W. Allworthy, M.A., President (in the Chair), Colonel Berry, M.R.I.A., Messrs. W. B. Burrowes, F.R.S.A.I. (Hon. Treasurer), A. Albert Campbell, F.R.S.A.I., Gilbert J. Chapman, J.P., F. J. Cole, John Crawford, J.P., Prof. T. T. Flynn, D.Sc., Dr. R. H. Hunter, M.R.I.A., Mr. R. S. Lepper, M.A., Prof. W. B. Morton, M.A., D.Sc., Mr. A. G. Pomeroy, M.A., Capt. J. R. Young, F.R.I.B.A., and Arthur Deane (Hon. Secretary).

Apologies for inability to attend the meeting were read from Lord Londonderry, Dr. E. E. Evans, M.A., Dr. A. W. M. Kerr, M.A., Mr. D. Lindsay Keir, M.A., Rev. J. R. McDonald, Mr. Robert A. Mitchell, LL.B., and Mr. W. H. Workman, F.Z.S.

The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and intimated that it had been advertised in the local papers.

The Chairman called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the Council's report for the past session as follows:—

## ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Council, in accordance with the Society's Constitution, submit to the Shareholders and Members at this Annual Meeting the report for the year ending 31st October last, its 121st session, 1941-42.

## MEMBERS.

At the close of the year the number of Shareholders and Members was 141 as compared with 148 in the previous year, a reduction due to resignations and deaths.

It is up to every remaining Shareholder and Member to stand fast behind the old Society and enlist young members to carry on the good work of the Society begun by the foundation members with great hopefulness and high ambitions more than 120 years ago.

## DEATHS.

It is with regret that the Council records the death of Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, F.R.S., the distinguished Ulster Scientist, Mathematician and Freeman of the City, who died at Holywood on 19th May last. An address on Sir Joseph Larmor will be delivered by Professor Morton during the coming session.

Mr. Frederick Morton, a member of the Society and a younger brother of Professor W. B. Morton, died on the 22nd November, 1941. Of a quiet and gentle disposition, Mr. Morton constantly attended the meetings of the Society. He prepared a series of exquisite water-colour drawings of the local flowering plants with botanical accuracy. Mr. Morton was in the linen business and being "a man of his hands" had made a beautiful scale working model of a loom.

Mr. E. J. Elliott, a Shareholder, who died on the 19th March, 1942, was a member of Council for many years until his death. He was President of the Society from 1926-28 and since then has been a Vice-President. In Council he always took an interest in the financial side of the Council's work. He represented the Society on the Libraries, Museums and Art Committee of the Belfast Corporation.

**CO-OPTION.**

Your Council has co-opted on the Council Mr. Arthur G. Pomeroy, M.A., in place of the late E. J. Elliott, retiring in 1944; and has nominated the President (Dr. Allworthy) with a view to your Society's representation on the Belfast Corporation Committee.

**BEQUEST.**

The outstanding event during the year is the bequest of Sir Joseph Larmor to the Society of the Sum of £250. free of legacy duty, "for the advancement of its objects in the promotion of intellectual interests, together with the shares which he held in the Society."

**LECTURES.**

Two lectures were given under the auspices of the Society during the year. On 31st January, 1942, Mr. T. O. Rutledge of Dublin gave a practical address on "Watching and Photographing Badgers," illustrated by a fine series of slides prepared by the lecturer. Most of his observations were obtained on the estate of Mr. R. J. Pack-Beresford, D.L., at Woburn, Donaghadee.

On the 14th March, 1942, the President, Dr. S. W. Allworthy, delivered his Presidential Address, taking as his subject "Some Notable Friendships," illustrating it with slides.

There was a visit on the 14th February, 1942, to the Department of Physiology, Queen's University, through the kindness of Professor Henry Barcroft, M.A., M.D., who showed some interesting and practical experiments.

It might be as well to refer here to the lectures arranged for the coming session. We commence on the 29th inst. with a lecture by Mr. Duncan Grant, M.A., on "Soviet Russia, 1917-1942." Mr. Grant is an experienced traveller and student of world affairs. On the 19th December Professor Morton will give his address on Sir Joseph Larmor, illustrating it with slides. Captain Knight, the well known explorer and author, on 2nd January, 1943, will speak on "African Adventure," illustrating it with films. On the 6th February, Miss Christina Foyle will lecture on "Adventures among Books" and on the 27th February Mr. D. Lindsay Keir, Vice-Chancellor, Queen's University, will deal with "The formation of the British Educational Ideal," a subject upon which most people are in need of guidance for the post-war conditions. The final lecture will be given on the 20th March by Mr. Alfred H. Coulter, J.P., who is well known locally for his lectures dealing with Irish historical subjects, and will take "Ancient Irish Music," to be illustrated by slides and musical items.

All the lectures will be given on Saturday afternoons and your Council hopes that every effort will be made by Shareholders and Members to attend the meetings. A printed list of the lectures will be sent to Members but no further notices will be forwarded owing to paper shortage. The lectures will be advertised in the local papers and any additional meeting which may be arranged will be announced as occasion arises. All friends are cordially invited to the meetings.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION.**

The work of the Archaeological Section has been at a standstill owing to war conditions. Its main function is Field work and it is hoped that it will not be long before the Section's work, which has been curtailed, will return to its normal activities and continue the good work it has accomplished since the Section

was formed in 1917. Mr. Oliver Davies, who has done so much excavation in Northern Ireland under the Section, has been lent by Queen's University to the British Council to undertake work of cultural propaganda in Turkey.

#### EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

A number of exchange publications continue to come in but the list is smaller than last year, probably due to a decrease in printing owing to the war. The gifts received have been acknowledged as usual and distributed between the libraries of the Museum and Art Gallery and Queen's University. A new exchange—the Malvern Field Club—was established during the year and a few societies obtained back numbers of the "Proceedings."

#### THE BUILDING.

Your Agents report that during the year the Building has been fully let, as the room vacated by the Belfast College of Nursing was let in December last to the Workers' Educational Association. War conditions continue to have an adverse effect on the nightly lettings of the lecture room which show a reduction on last year, the Income being £6 6s. 0d. This with the rent paid by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club of £14 10s. 0d. making a total of £20 16s. 0d. for the year as compared with £26 1s. 0d. in the previous year. The outlay for repairs and upkeep has been low.

Your Agents state they will be glad if Members will keep the suitability of the Lecture room and Committee room for Meetings of Societies before them.

#### COUNCIL MEMBERS.

The following five Shareholders and Members retire by rotation after serving on the Council of Management for three years—Professor Flynn, Dr. R. H. Hunter, Mr. R. S. Lepper, Professor Morton and Captain J. R. Young. During his tenure of office, Captain Young has been engaged on military duties and in consequence has been unable to attend meetings as he would have liked. Since his return he has attended all the meetings. A retiring member of Council shall be eligible for re-election provided he shall have attended not less than one-fourth of the meetings of Council, but owing to the work undertaken by Captain Young being of national importance, your Council recommend that this regulation be waived in the present circumstance. All five members offer themselves for re-election and the meeting will be asked to elect five Shareholders or Members on the Council.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Your Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. B. Burrowes, will place before you a statement of receipt and expenditure for the year ending 31st October last.

In reviewing the past year, Mr. Burrowes said the Society commenced the financial year with a debt balance of £4 14s. 1d., showing a Credit in Bank on 31st October, 1942, of £5 10s. 9d.

Subscriptions received amounted to £53 10s. 0d. as against £50 4s. 0d. for the previous year. Dividends received, £9 0s. 0d.; Refund of Income Tax, £13 10s. 0d.; and Rents, £137 17s. 11d. Fuel and Light accounts have been increased from £26 9s. 4d. to £34 2s. 5d. Also, the Printing, Stationery and Advertising accounts show an increase.

The Society's position for the period under review, the Hon. Treasurer considered, was favourable.



## ADOPTION OF REPORTS.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, said our Society was indebted to our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Deane, for the many years in which he had given us his valuable services. We also appreciate very much the statement of accounts furnished by our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Bel Burrows. He is scrupulously accurate and careful in all he undertakes, so that we are very fortunate in having Mr. Deane and Mr. Bel Burrows to undertake these offices.

I now wish to move the adoption of the reports and statement of accounts, which are very satisfactory considering the difficulties we all have to contend with in these strenuous and unsettled times.

Our membership, the Chairman continued, has decreased slightly, but we anticipate as times improve that new members will join our ranks. There was no reason why the young men and women of our city and counties should not belong to a Society such as this with its record of over 120 years' work, and find time, if so disposed, to cultivate intellectual pursuits. The more faithfully they discharge their daily duties, in whatever sphere, the better entitled they are to enjoy intellectual pleasures. The name of our Society is comprehensive enough to cover the tastes of most, whether they are interested in deciphering the motives of the actions of men or in determining the characteristics of a mineral or a plant.

This was seconded by Mr. Gilbert J. Chapman, J.P. The reports were received and unanimously adopted.

## ELECTION TO COUNCIL.

It was moved by Mr. John Crawford, J.P., seconded by Mr. A. Albert Campbell, that the following five Members be re-elected: Prof. Flynn, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Lepper, Prof. Morton and Captain Young. As there were no further nominations, the Chairman declared those persons whose names were now read be re-elected to the Council for a period of three years.

The Chairman asked if anyone would like to bring forward any questions of interest to the Society; but as there was no further business he declared the meeting closed.

Subsequently the new Council met when Dr. S. W. Allworthy, M.A., was unanimously re-elected President for the year 1942-43.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Section was held in the Old Museum Buildings on Friday, 27th November, 1942, at 3.30 p.m.

Members present: Dr. S. W. Allworthy, President of the Society (in the Chair), Messrs. A. Albert Campbell, F. J. Cole, J. T. Greeves, R. S. Lepper, Prof. T. A. Sinclair, Captain J. R. Young, A. Deane.

Apologies for inability to attend were received from Lord Londonderry, Colonel Berry, Dr. E. E. Evans.

It was intimated that no Annual Meeting was held in 1941 owing to the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the Section being engaged on important work; and to the suspension of field work.

The list of members of the Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting held in 1940 was read and the following members were elected as a Committee for the year ending 31st October, 1943: Messrs. A. A. Campbell, F. J. Cole, Dr. E. E. Evans, Messrs. J. T. Greeves, R. S. Lepper, Prof. Sinclair, together with Dr. S. W. Allworthy (President), Messrs. W. B. Burrowes (Hon. Treasurer), A. Deane (Hon. Secretary), and Oliver Davies as ex-officio members.

The meeting proceeded to elect a Chairman and Hon. Secretary when Mr. A. A. Campbell was unanimously elected Chairman and Mr. F. J. Cole Honorary Secretary.

As no further business was brought before the meeting the Chairman closed the meeting.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

At the close of the Annual Meeting a Committee Meeting was held when on the motion of Mr. R. S. Lepper, seconded by Mr. J. T. Greeves, Colonel Berry and Mr. S. A. Thompson were unanimously co-opted on the Committee.

## THE ACCOUNT OF THE BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1942.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Subscriptions ...	£53 10 0	By Balance as per last Account ...	£4 14 1
" Dividends ...	9 0 0	" Rent, Rates and Taxes ...	14 0 5
" Rents ...	137 17 11	" Insurance ...	10 15 0
" Rebate of Income Tax ...	13 10 0	" Salaries and Wages ...	53 13 2
" Miscellaneous Receipts:—		" Fuel and Light ...	34 2 5
Archaeology ...	£15 5 0	" Other Payments:—	
Collections, Bonamargie Box ...	1 7 9	Printing and Stationery ...	£75 2 8
Proceedings ...	0 2 0	Advertising ...	6 11 0
		Sundry Expenses ...	1 14 11
	16 14 9	Lectures ...	5 5 0
		Lanterns ...	2 10 0
		Scottish Naturalists' Journal ...	6 16 0
		Audit Fee ...	1 1 0
		Postages ...	6 0 0
		Bank Charges ...	1 1 0
		Cheque Book ...	0 16 8
		Interest ...	0 18 7
		Balance in favour of Account on 31st October, 1942	107 16 10
			5 10 9
			£330 12 8

York St. Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., 4½% Debenture Stock, £400

We certify that the above is a true Account.

S. W. ALLWORTHY, Governor.

W. B. BURROWES, Accounting Officer.

3rd day of November, 1942.

I certify that the foregoing Account is correct.

W. R. MACONKEY, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

20th day of November, 1942.



EXCHANGES.

\*Publications received during year.

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- ABO—Publications of the Abo Academy.  
 ADDIS ABABA—Bollettini di Idrobiologia, Caccia e Pesca della Africa Orientale Italiana.  
 \*ALBANY—Bulletins of the New York State Museum.  
 \*ANN ARBOR—Publications of the University of Michigan.  
 ATHENS—Publications of the Zoological Institute and Museum.  
 \*AUCKLAND—Reports of the Auckland Institute and Museum.  
 BASEL—Verhandlungen der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Basel.  
 BERGEN—Publications of the Bergen Museum.  
 BERKELEY, CAL.—Publications of the University of California.  
 BERLIN—Publications of the Zoological Museum of Berlin University.  
 BIRMINGHAM—Publications of the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society.  
 BLOEMFONTEIN—Publications of the National Museum of South Africa.  
 BOSTON—Publications of the Boston Society of Natural History.  
 \*BOULDER—Publications of the University of Colorado.  
 BRIGHTON—Report of the Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society.  
 BRISBANE—Memoirs of the Queensland Museum.  
 BRUSSELS—Annals Societe Royale Zoologique de Belgique.  
 „ „ Bulletin Societe Royale de Botanique de Belgique.  
 BUENOS AIRES—Anales del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales.  
 BUFFALO—Bulletins of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.  
 \*CALCUTTA—Publications of the Geological Survey of India.  
 CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Publications of the Museum of Comparative Zoology.  
 CARDIFF—Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society.  
 CHICAGO—Publications of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.  
 \*CINCINNATI—Publications of the Lloyd Library and Museum.  
 COIMBRA—Publications of the Zoological Museum of the University of Coimbra.  
 COLORADO SPRINGS—Publications of the Colorado College.  
 COLUMBIA—Proceedings of the Missouri Academy of Science.  
 COLUMBUS—Ohio Journal of Science.  
 „ „ Bulletin of the Ohio Biological Survey.  
 COVENTRY—Proceedings of the Coventry Natural History and Scientific Society.  
 DANZIG—Schriften Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.  
 \*DUBLIN—Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society.  
 \* „ „ „ Irish Historical Studies.”  
 EASTBOURNE—Transactions and Journal of the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society.  
 EDINBURGH—Proceedings of the Royal Physical Society.  
 „ „ Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.  
 „ „ Transactions and Proceedings of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.  
 „ „ Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
 EXETER—Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society.  
 \*GLASGOW—Transactions of the Geological Society of Glasgow.  
 GORLITZ—Publications of the Natural History Society of Gorlitz.  
 GÖTEBORGS—Handlingar Regia Societas Scientiarum et Literarum Gotoburgensis.

- HALIFAX, N.S.—Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
- HOVE—Annual Report of the Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society.
- INDIANAPOLIS—Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science.
- \*ITHACA—Bulletins of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.
- LA PLATA—"Manuferos Fossiles de la Republica Argentina."
- LAUSANNE—Memoirs and Bulletins de la Societe Vaudoise des Sciences Naturalles.
- \*LAWRENCE—Bulletins of the University of Kansas.
- \*LIMA—Memorias Sociedad de Ingenieros del Peru.
- LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA—Transactions of the Natural Science Society.
- LONDON—Publications of the British Museum (N.H.).
- \* " " Quarterly Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society.
- \* " " Publications of the British Association.
- \* " " Proceedings of the Royal Institute of Great Britain.
- \* " " Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
- " " Publications of the Viking Society for Northern Research.
- \* " " Reports of the National Trust.
- LOS ANGELES—Publications of the University of California in Los Angeles.
- LUND—Proceedings of the Royal Physiographic Society at Lund.
- MADISON—Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
- MADRAS—Publications of the Government Museum, Madras.
- " " Publications of the Madras Fisheries Department.
- \*MALVERN—Annual Report of Malvern Field Club.
- MANCHESTER—Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society.
- MELBOURNE—Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria.
- \*MONTEVIDEOA—Archivos Sociedad de Biologia de Montevidea.
- MOSCOW—Bulletin de la Societe des Naturalistes de Moscow.
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—Proceedings of the University of Durham Philosophical Society.
- NEW HAVEN—Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- NEW YORK—Annals and Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences.
- \* " " Bulletins of the New York State Museum.
- OSLO—Publications of the University Library, Oslo.
- \*OTTAWA—Publications of the Geological Survey of Canada, Department of Mines.
- " " Publications of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.
- OXFORD—Proceedings and Report of the Ashmolean Natural History Society.
- PADOVA—Atti dell Accademia Scientifica.
- PHILADELPHIA—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
- \* " " Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society.
- POLSKA—Annales Panstwowe Museum Zoologiczne.
- PULLMAN—Research Studies of the State College of Washington.
- RENNES—Bulletin Geologique et Mineralogique de Bretagne
- RIGA—Publications of the Latvijas Universitates, Riga.
- " " Professor Strand, F.L.S.—Folia Zoologica et Hydrobiologica.
- RIO DE JANEIRO—Archivos do Instituto de Biologia Vegetal.
- " " Archivos Botanico do Rio de Janeiro.
- " " Publications of the National Museums of Brazil.
- " " Publications of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute.
- \*ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science.
- SAN DIEGO—Transactions of the San Diego Society of Natural History.
- SAN FRANCISCO—Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences.
- STILLWATER—Bulletins of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- STIRLING—Transactions of the Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society.

- \*ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Report of the Hastings and St. Leonards Natural History Society.
- "      Hastings and East Essex Naturalist.
- ST. LOUIS—Annual Report of the St. Louis Public Library.
- \*STRATFORD—The Essex Naturalist.
- STRAVANGER—Publications of the Stravanger Museum.
- SYDNEY—Annual Report of the Technological Museum, Sydney.
- TORONTO—Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Canadian Institute.
- \*TORQUAY—Transactions and Proceedings of the Torquay Natural History Society.
- UPSALA—Bulletin of the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala.
- VIENNA—Verhandlungen Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft.
- \*WASHINGTON—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution.
- \*      "      Proceedings of the United States National Museum.
- \*      "      Smithsonian Institution, Miscellaneous Collections.
- \*      "      Publications of the United States Geological Survey.
- \*      "      Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- \*      "      Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology.
- "      Contributed Technical Papers of the National Geographical Society.
- WELSHPOOL—Publications of the Powys-land Club.
- \*YORK—Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
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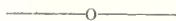
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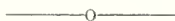
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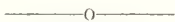
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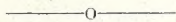
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## FORM OF BEQUEST.



*I Bequeath out of such part of my personal Estate, as may by Law be bequeathed for such purposes to the Council of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, the sum of\**

*free from Legacy Duty, for the benefit of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, of the said City, to be expended in such way as they may deem expedient and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Society shall be an effectual discharge of the said Legacy.*

*\*Or Specimens of Art, Antiquities, or Natural History.*

NOTE.—Land or other Personal Estate may also be given by Deed or Will, to be applied for the purpose of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society, provided that the Deed or Will, as the case may be, be executed not less than three calendar months before the death of the Donor, and that every Deed or Instrument, not being a Will, shall be duly registered in the Office for Registering Deeds in the City of Belfast within three calendar months after the execution thereof.



PRESENTED

26 JUN 1946



